

and in these detached realms of American soil or sentiment the dinner is decidedly the most important feature of the program, for, of course, there is no football game and no matinee such as many Americans rely upon for Thanksgiving diversion, and in the case of many of the exiles who observe Thanksgiving overseas there is not even a Thanksgiving religious service such as is universal at home.

It is not merely, either, that the officers and men of our army and navy have introduced the Yankee Thanksgiving dinner to benighted lands long in ignorance of its delights. To be sure the epicurean bluejackets and the lads in khaki have been responsible for much of this gastronomic "missionary work," but it is also a fact that American diplomatic and consular officials, and indeed all classes of Americans resident abroad, have done their share to preserve all the traditions of the Thanksgiving dinner as a reality in every transplanted home. Especially, where there is a little "American colony" in an alien environment, is the Thanksgiving dinner right jealously guarded.

But whereas the American Thanksgiving dinner has been winning its way around the world it has likewise come to enjoy more and more prestige at home. The one jarring note in any present-day eulogy of the Thanksgiving dinner is to be found in its greatly increased cost over the expense involved for a corresponding menu a few years since. No person who grasped the import of the "high cost of living" issue in the recent political campaign can fail to realize that the matter is a very grave one to the average housekeeper, and especially when it obtrudes itself in connection with a holiday repast which ought to be an occasion for care-free feasting instend of domestic perplexities.

The one consolation, if not compensation, in this situation is to be found in the knowledge that our Thanksgiving dinners in this day and generation are vastly better than the like holiday spread of years gone by. It is not so much that the dishes that go to make up the bill of



the rental of a special type of car for the journey and pay for the services of a man who is sent along to feed the birds en route.

Owing to the mounting prices of turkey and an occasional shortage supply - although there is no prospect of a turkey famine this year-has induced an increasing number of families all over the country to substitute chicken,

duck or goose for the regulation Thanksgiving fowl. The cost is much less and the satisfaction equally great—once a householder has freed himself from the tradition that Thanksgiving without turkey would not be Thanksgiving. Then, too, the increasing number of vegetarians and persons who have adopted a diet of nuts or other meat substitutes, have devised some very ingenious proxies for the Thanksgiving dinner-non-meat dishes that even simulate the appearance of a turkey. However, these new-fangled dishes can scarcely be recommended as cheap, owing to the amounts of nuts and the number of eggs the recipes call for.

In the face of soaring prices in so many food lines, it is gratifying to note one Thanksgiving indispensable, the cost of which remains virtually unchanged. This is our old friend, the pumpkin, dear to youth and old age allke, in the form of the pumpkin pie. No person has ever attempted to "corner" the pumpkin crop, and probably no person ever will undertake such a miracle. The fact that great golden globes with their luscious "fillin'" can be raised in every section of the United States, and that, too, without any trouble, once the vines are planted, is doubtless responsible for the moderate prices that always prevail. Probably there is no town or city in the country where a good-sized pumpkin cannot be purchased for 50 cents, and in most American markets one may buy a small pumpkin-an orb of joy with ammunition suf-

fare for the November holiday have been greatly increased in number or variety. Your hearty diner demands on Thanksgiving the essentials such as turkey and celery and cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie, which were the stand-bys of the feast in the days of his father and his grandfather before him. The point is that some of the eatables are unquestionably more flavory than were their counterparts of several decades ago, and-with all due respect to the kind that mother used to make-some of the modern recipes seem to put it all over the old-timers in garnishes and the preparation of puddings and pastry, etc.

And, speaking of the changes that have come about, take the case of the toothsome turkey, headliner of the whole holiday menu. It would be futile to try to convince the high liver of the twentieth century who revels in his milk-fed or chestnut-fed turkey from Rhode Island or the middle west, that his forefathers ever enjoyed anything so delicious. Certainly turkeys have increased in size, too, judging by the average weight those that find their way to market. However, this latter develop ment is clearly traceable to the tendency of turkey raisers to devote themselves almost exclusively to the Bronze, the largest of the six standard varieties of turkeys.

However, there are two sides to this turkey story, and the housewives who preside over small families are the ones who have had brought home to them the disadvantageous side of this boom in the size of turkeys. With the big bronze birds weighing from 16 to 36 pounds aptece-and usually nearer the latter than the former figure-crowding the market it is becoming every year more difficult for the buyer of a family of two or three people to find a satisfactory six, seven or eight pound turkey. It really begins to look as though the small families would be driven to hotels on Thanksgiving or else be compelled to take in boarders or entertain all their friends at the holiday dinner.

Turkey buying, too, is the phase of the Thanksgiving marketing where the increased cost of living most severely pinches the man with the stationary income. A dweller in any of our large cities may consider himself decidedly in luck these days if he succeeds in getting a tender turkey at Thanksgiving for 25 cents per pound, and he is much more likely to be asked any figure up to 38 or 40 cents per pound, which prices have prevailed every Thanksgiving in recent years in the New York and Boston markets for the choicest birds. The people of the central west have an advantage over eastern turkey eaters, because

Menu of First Thanksgiving Feast

THANKSOIVING CHANBERRIES

Indi-

Illinois,

ana, Ohio and

other states

along the

are the great

centers of the

less surprise

readers to

turkey

PRIVATES MESS

THANKSOIVING DIN.

NER at a US ARNY Pay some of our

learn that Texas leads all the other states in

the Union in the number of turkeys produced.

Proximity of the market to the rural dis-

trict whence it draws its supply of holiday

fowls is a highly important consideration now-

adays, because the mistress of a city home

can no longer purchase her Thanksgiving tur-

key from a farmer who drives up to her door

marketing the products of his own farm. All

the turkeys are handled nowdays through com-

mission merchants, which means, of course,

that there is a middleman's profit to be paid

by the ultimate consumer. Another secret of

the present high prices of turkeys is found

in the fact that the live birds are shipped long

distances. If they are transported by express

the expense is considerable, and if they make

the journey by freight the trip is nearly as

costly, inasmuch as the live birds are sent

by freight only in carload lots, which involves

country

indus-

although

their first Thanksgiving feast? Surely they did not set the standard which is being followed today on the Thanskgiving dinner

We know that some things were lacking that they must have greatly missed. There could have been no butter, cream, milk, cheese, or any dish that is principally made with milk. because there were no cows in New England until 1623, when John Winthrop, later their worshipful governor, brought over four cows from England. The butter and cheese that they took with them on the Mayflower were long since consumed. I hardly think they had chicken pie for the feast, for the fowls were served as a rare delicacy for the sick. They could have had eggs for their pies and puddings. Since they raised pumpkins they might have had pumpkin ples, if they made them

with water. In the ocean there was great abundance of fish, oysters, and other shellfish. Of course, there was none of their national dish, prime roast beef, no veal, lamb, mutton or pork. There was pienty of deer, which would be a good substitute in vension. But they had one thing that we like better than anything else on Thanksgiving day. Wild turkeys were very abundant in the woods and fields about Ply-

mouth, and the Indians went out and shot a large number of them, and made them their contribution to the feast. Governor Bradford says in his history that they were delicious to eat. How fitting it is that the bird that is the crowning glory of our Thanksgiving board should have been the favorite meat of that his-

toric first Thanksgivig dinner! There were, doubtless, onlons, beets, parsnips, cabbage or colewort, squash, and perhaps other vegetables, for a good variety of seeds those who afterward made and ate them

FRANK H. SWEET.

were brought over from Holland. Perhaps there was succotash, and the Indians must have made it, for it was something that the Pilgrim cooks had never heard of before, and we know that they learned later from the Indians how to make it. Now, what did they have for dessert, I wonder? I think they may have had some sort of pudding with huckleberries for plums, I doubt if they had much sweetening for their pudding and pumpkin pies, as their stock of sugar and molasses was very limited. Perhaps they had a substitute. There were fine wild grapes in the woods, and they had doubtless dried a store of wild strawberries, cherries and plums. They surely did not have any mince ples, since the Pilgrims thought mince ples were very wicked, and savored of Romanism. So they condemned

Disappointed in marrying the most other commodites in Manchester fell tenant, getting £5 here and £10

the duke to build one which would connect Manchester with Liverpool. To procure the funds he reduced his personal expenses to £400 a year. So straitened was he at times that the London bankers hesitated to dis-count his note for £500. Sometimes, was finished the prices of coal and steward would ride from tenant to afterward."

there. When he had collected money enough he would return and pay the

Lose Their Freedom. "All men are born free and equal,"

FAVORS THE PROPOSED LAW

Kansas City Star Sees Much Value Primary.

The bill to be presented to congress for a federal presidential primary law will afford a test of true progressive ism. Those who believe in popular government and who trust the peosuch a law. Those who depend on secret machine methods will oppose its enactment

Of course the bill as it is projected by progressives of both parties will encounter the objection that it is "unconstitutional." Every good thing is said to be against the constitution. But the constitution is not half as bad as it is represented to be by those who say they are its closest friends.

A national presidential primary certainly could not be as evasive of the constitution as is the entire system of national party conventions. The constitution provides an electoral colege for choosing a president. We still have an electoral college; but it simply records what the conventions initiate and the people determine at the polls. The electoral college will prevail under the new proposed arrangement. The change will be simply that the people will initiatethat the people, and not the machines, will control the nominations.

STAND-BY

ficient for at least a couple of

ples-for the modest sum of four

have given prominence this year

ever, the record in pumpkin

growing is claimed by a Colorado

planter, who gets credit for pro-

ducing a few years ago a pump-

kin weighing more than 300

Cranberries are a Thanksgiv-

ing commodity the price of which

fluctuates widely in different

years. And yet we feel that we

must have them, almost without

regard to price, for if Thanks-

giving is incomplete without the

turkey, certainly the turkey is

incomplete without the cranber-

ry sauce. Cranberries are culti-

vated to any extent in only three

states, namely, Massachusetts,

Wisconsin and New Jersey, and

the producing area being thus re-

stricted it naturally follows that

when there comes a lean year

the shortage of the ruddy ber-

ries is quickly reflected in the price. However,

cranberries are never so very much of an ex-

travagance because it requires such a modest

portion to make up a batch of cranberry sauce.

When cranberries are plentiful they sell whole-

sale as low as \$2 per barrel, but a few years

ago, when there was a cranberry famine, the

a Thanksgiving dinner for the American people

is by no means the least interesting phase of

this subject. The city of Chicago alone re-

ceives during the week or ten days before

Thanksgiving as many as half a million turkeys,

valued in the aggregate, at wholesale prices, at

much more than a millions dollars. From Cape

Cod, Mass., the greatest cranberry growing dis-

trict, there are shipped each autumn more than

one-third of a million car loads of cranberries,

and the major portion of this harvest finds its

way to Thanksgiving dinner tables. Many car

loads of celery from Michigan and other states

swell the total cost of our Thanksgiving dinner

Danananananananananan kananananan

The Cat's Thanks-

I'm just about tired of waiting

I see them about the table.

For my Thanksgiving treat;

And they eat, and eat, and eat.

They do not think of poor pussy,

Why doesn't some one remember

That it's growing very late.

Who has had so long to wait;

BURGERS REGISTER BURGERS BURGE

giving Soliloguy

The business side of the problem of supplying

price went as high as \$20 per barrel.

or five cents. The newspapers The direct senatorial primaries within the several states are another to the exploit of an Indiana farminstance of a change in the method er who has raised a pumpkin as of selecting high federal officials from large around as a wagon wheel and weighing 150 pounds. Howthat method contemplated in the constitution.

The move for a national presidential primary embodies the right principle in the right and practical form. It is right for both parties. It is nonpartisan. Progressives of both parties in every state should insist that their senators and representatives vote for it-vote for it in time to control the nominations of 1912.-Kansas City Star.

Control of Senate. The appointment of Obadiah Garder, Democrat, as member of the national senate from Maine, increases the democratic vote in that body to 42, with reduction of the Republican membership to 49.

During the special session, the tariff bills were passed as the result of affiliation of "progressive" Republicans with the Democrats. At least ten such Republicans are counted on to co-operate with Democrats on tariff legislation in the coming regular ses-

If only four of those gentlemen were to continue to act with the Democrats. the old-time stand-pat element of the Republicans would be in a minority. With the house so assuredly Democratic and conditions described existing in the upper branch, it remains simply for the Democrats to hold together in favor of broad, sound principles of tariff legislation to make the coming session memorable in the records of political reform and increase the proportions of Democratic success to be attained in the national election.

"Records" That Disagree. When an enterprising reporter asked Theodore Roosevelt whether he would issue a statement after he had 'digested the government's petition," Mr. Roosevelt said: "It might interest you to look up my testimony before the congressional committee in August. To what I said then I have nothing to add." Yet all that he said then was that he was sure he acted wisely in the Tennessee Coal and Iron company matter, that he did what he did in order to stop the panic, and that he accepted unreservedly and without investigation everything that Gary and Frick said. This habit of appealing to what he calls "the record" is an old one with Mr. Roosevelt. As long as a man can make his own record, and interpret it as he pleases,

this method of meeting an issue is

Where is Ballinger?

ate ownership. . . . The adoption of a leasing policy will take away

from the promoters of such a road (as

one to the Alaskan coal fields) the

lure of great gain from the exploita-

tion of the coal fields. The govern-

ment must recognize that if it with-

draws from private capital this incen-

tive for railroad construction the gov-

ernment itself must assume the obli-

gation of making possible the kind of

development upon which it insists for

No sale of Alaskan coal lands! Gov-

ernment ownership of a railroad to

Of course Big Business has not

given up hope of blocking the trust busting game. And it is prepared to

give up liberally long before it gives

Always the Sarke Song.

always predict hard times again and

suffering for their old friends, the

common people.—Atlanta Journal.

When the trusts are hard hit they

Where is Mr. Ballinger?

the general good."

most satisfactory-at least to him. In this case the best record up to date And haven't I smelt that turker is the bill filed by the government Since into the oven it went? against the steel trust. If they'd give just one drumstick, Why, then I'd be content. But no, they sit there talking "I believe," said Secretary Fisher to And laughing aloud with glee: the American Mining congress, "that I wish that some one among them the time has passed when the govern-Would throw down a bone to me.

There's that greedy little Teddy, Three times he's passed his plate; And that turkey's growing smaller At a very rapid rate. And see Jack's face! 'Tis shining With gravy up to his eyes.

I wonder they take no notice When they hear my hungry cries.

Oh, dear! There's dessert to follow, The puddings and pumpkin pies And the fruits and nuts and candy, And oh, how fast times flies! Ah, there's gentle little Ethel, She's so loving and so kind. She's bringing me some turkey bones And a grateful cat she'll find.

THANKSGIVING

I thank thee, Life, for many, many gifts; For wealth of bloom and tender song that lifts My life the heated highway's path above; But most of all I thank thee, Life, for Love!

I thank thee for the body's health; for friends: The daily bread thy kindly bounty sends; For all the goodly things that are or were; But most of all I thank thee, Life, for Her!

For Her I count of good thine utter store That surfeits avarice. Thou hast no more, No boon to win one covert sigh from me When I have that whose giving beggars thee.

It is safe to say that Mr. Taft will not be in great demand, after he leaves the White House, as a campaign manager. Primitive Race. In the more inaccessible parts of the Sierra Madre mountains in northern

Mexico live a curious people called the Tarahuamaris. Many of them dwell in caves, but they have also small vilages, all of them about 8,000 feet above sea level. The Tarahuamaris are small in body, but possessed of much endurance. Their only food is maize, and they manufacture a drink called teshuin from the same cereal. Their language is limited to about 300 words, and they cannot count heyond

Prejudice Is a Serious Menace

constitution.

In the opinion of legions of reliable American people the most stubborn constitution and in the country of the can be cured by a brief use of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. You may not have heard of it before, but do not doubt its merits on that account, or because it has not been blatantly advertised. It has sold very successfully on word of mouth recommendation. Parents are giving it to their children today who were given it by their parents, and it has been truthfully said that more druggists use it personally in their families than any other laxative.

tully said that more druggists use it to resonally in their families than any other laxative.

Letters recently received from Mr. Geo. G. Swilivan, Jefferson, Mo., and Mrs. K. Glienn, 42:9 Oak St., Hansas City, Mo., are but a few of thousands showing the esteem in which Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepein is held. It is mild. gentle, non-griping—not violent, like saits or cathartics. It cures gradually and pleasantly so that in time nature spain does its own work without outside aid. Constipated people owe it to themselves to use this grand bowel specific.

specific.

Anyone wishing to make a trial of this remedy before buying it in the regular way of a druggist at fifty cents or one dollar a large bottle (family size) can have a sample bottle sent to the home free of charge by simply addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 201 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. Your name and address on a postal card will do.

SUCCESSFUL COLLECTOR.



Easte Turner-I should thirk you'd have lots of trouble collecting 'way out here.

Collector Suremark-Not on yer life; everybody here knows I kin plunk the bull's-eye nine shots out of

Ready for More Sacrifice. Frank McIntyre, after a recent performance of "Snobs," fell into story-telling mood and recalled the vaccination of the six-year-old son of one of his friends. The boy was given 50 cents for undergoing the or-The following day he said to deal. his father:

"Daddy, isn't there anything else you can have done to me? I need the money.'

He Proved It. "My dear, I was one of the very first to leave," said a man who, on returning from an evening party, was greeted reproachfully by his wife.

"Oh, you always say that," she re "Well, I can prove it this time, anythe hall and see the gold-mounted um-

brellas I've brought home." "Do you mean to tell me you really live in Chicago?"

"Yes. You speak as if you thought it remarkable for me to do so." "Why, I supposed people merely stayed in Chicago until they got money enough to live in New York."

The Gist of it.
Two and two make four. This is a platitude. Two and two make three. This is demagogism.

Two and two make one hundred and fifty. This is high finance.-Lippincott's Magazine.

"Is Mr. Biffit a believer in the up

"Can't say for certain, but I notice ment should convey an unrestricted that he wears his cigar at a dizzy title to its coal fields. . . . I beangle." lieve the leasing system avoids the controversies and the difficulties of both extremes of public and of priv-

Apicultural. Mother-Yes, Johnny, the queen bee is boss. Johnny - How about the presidential bee?

In the deepest night of trouble and corrow, we have so much to be thankful for that we need never cease our singing.-Coleridge.

A "Teaser" For Jaded Appetites—

Post **Toasties**

with cream or preserved fruit.

Ready to serve instantly -just open the box and enjoy an extra good dish-

Convenient, crisp, delicious, wholesome.

"The Memory Lingers" Sold by Grocers

Made at the
POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.,
Pure Food Factories
Battle Creek 1 1 Mich,

Jilted, Builds Many Canals

Its Inception by Disastrous Love Affair of Duke.

system, was engaged to be married manor house.

Inland Navigation of Great Britain just after he had attained his major-A dispute arising between the couple, the match was broken off. The duke's chagrin changed the course The British system of artificial in of his life. He gave his first and last rule: The cottons of Manchester and land navigation, which includes several thousand miles of canal, may be and then buried himself among his from place to place on pack horses. to have had its origin in a matrotal fields at Worsley. Eschewing which jogged along in single file. The
when "hard up" he would send his said the philosopher.
ireign the duke the society of women, he refused even ireign the charge from Leeds to London steward upon a collecting four among "I know," said the
ridgewater, the originator of the to employ them as servants in his was \$63 a ton. When the duke's canal the tenantry of the ducal estates. The person. "But some of of Bridgewater, the originator of the to employ them as servants in his

beautiful woman in England, he determined to unite by means of a canal his coal fields with Manchester, then beginning its career as a manufacturing town. In those days good roads

one-half.

canal laborers their weekly wages. In a 'few years, however, the duke's can-als paid him an annual revenue of

"I know," said the matter-of-fact person. "But some of 'em get married